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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SOMETHING ABOUT MANURE AND ITS APPLICATION.

BY JESSE RYDER.

Almost all the farmers of this country are obliged to depend on the resources of their own farms for the supply of animal and vegetable manures. Mineral manures are more generally purchasable, but as stimulants and absorbents, they can only operate in conjunction with the vegetable matter of the soil, (the humus or mould,) the principal supply of which, to cultivated land, is obtained from our cattle yards.

It seems to be self-evident, that the earth must receive something in return for her productions, or become bankrupt. Either a portion of her produce must be left with her, or an equivalent returned, otherwise she becomes barren and unfruitful.

It behoves us, then, to increase the fertility of the soil we cultivate, until it is capable of affording to plants all the nourishment they require of it, in order to develop them fully.

There is great encouragement in the thought that plants derive a part of their food and nourishment from the atmosphere. If it was all derived from the earth, then it would require all the produce of the farm to be restored to it, in order to preserve its fertility. But experimental proofs are not wanting to show that a large part of the food of plants *is derived from the atmosphere.*

When once it is conceded that the soil of a farm can be made to grow rich by the use of manure made from a great deal less than its own produce, it must also be conceded that the same farm ought to be enriched faster and faster, as the amount of its productions increase.

I do not believe that the manure which is applied to hoed crops in this country, reproduces itself to the farmer, as a general thing, notwithstanding its auxiliary help from the atmosphere. This is a serious consideration, if we believe that by securing all its valuable properties, it ought to be instrumental in producing five or six times as much. Take a field and apply to it for Indian corn the amount of manure made from its own produce for five preceding years, then raise three grain crops in succession, say corn, oats and wheat or rye; and at the end of that time I am well assured that the soil will have lost more strength than was imparted to it by the manure of five years. Let it then be laid down to grass for two years, and at the end of that time it will have recovered the elements of fertility, so as to be, generally speaking, about as good as it was before the manure was applied five years previous; the formation of sod being a rejuvenating process.

I once buried by the plow, in the spring of the year, about sixty ox-cart loads of manure on four acres of sod ground, plowed the usual depth, five or six inches; soil stiff and heavy; and for aught I have ever seen of its effects, there might as well have been a funeral ceremony at the time of the burying. The season was somewhat wet. What became of the salts of the manure? It was first planted with potatoes, which were poor; then sowed with rye, which was poor, and the grass that followed was not as good as that which grew before the plowing. Plowing in manure on dry land may do better; but I doubt whether one-fourth is ever realized from it that ought to be. I once put about five bushels of strong horse manure in one heap on a timothy meadow, and spread the surrounding parts with like manure, ten two-horse loads to the acre. The manure heap made the grass but little heavier on its borders than it was elsewhere, the ten loads to the acre having brought the land near to its maximum of production—3 1-2 tons to the acre. Nineteen-twentieths of the manure in the heap, then, was lost; which is proof positive to my mind, that it is necessary to secure its valuable properties very soon, or they are lost.

I know that most theoretical and many practical farmers recommend the use of all the manure on the farm on hoed crops; and thus wear the land out, as I think, without securing such a return from it as will leave it better than before.

Experience has taught us here, that to enrich our land, we must apply the manure for our plow land at the time of sowing winter grain, spread it on the furrow, and harrow it in with the grain, which leaves it just where we want it, near the surface; or harrow the ground first, then spread the manure, and plow it and the grain in together, with light furrows.

If we put all the manure on for corn, the result is pretty good corn and oats, and poor winter grain and grass succeeding. When the sod is again turned over for corn, it being poor, the corn again requires barn-yard manure; and thus the land is kept poor, the grass being light, and the manure not increasing in quantity.

But let the disposition of the manure be changed: apply it to winter grain, and then we have good wheat or rye succeeded by good grass, plenty of fodder, and a sod formed, which, when the land is again plowed for corn, will enable it to grow as luxuriantly as it did under previous management with the manure applied directly to it, and the manure is thus left for the benefit of the winter grain again.

With the manure for winter grain, it prevents it from freezing out in the winter and spring; also saves the young timothy, and in many instances lightens the soil so as to preserve the clover roots of the year following. Grass being a mending crop, the land can spare its luxuriant burthen and not be poorer, and the land is improved by the amount of the manure, a luxuriant sod being, as it were, its representative. Such, in my view, is a practical way of increasing the effects of manure, and securing for the earth a store of vegetable food.—*Amer. Quar. Jour. of Agricul.*

[The suggestions in the foregoing relative to the *application* of manure, will apply better to wheat-growing than to corn-growing. However good the *sod* might be, few of our New England farmers would trust to it alone, without manure, for the production of a crop of corn.]

PRODUCTIONS &c. OF THE STATES.

Mr Fleet—I should like to see the following "Statistics of Agriculture," furnished by the General Government, put on record in the pages of the Farmer and Mechanic:

1st. That wheat, oats, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, hay and tobacco, are raised in every State and Territory of the Union.

2d. That barley is raised in all except Louisiana.

3d. That buckwheat is raised in all except Louisiana and Florida.

4th. That New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin do not raise cotton.

5th. That the States that do not raise cotton, together with Delaware, Maryland and Indiana, do not raise rice.

6th. That every State and Territory except Iowa, does raise silk.

7th. That every State except Delaware, makes sugar.

New York raised the most barley, viz: 1,802,982 bushels.

New York also raised the most oats, viz: 24,907,553 bushels.

New York the most potatoes, viz: 26,553,612 bushels.

New York the most hay, viz: 4,295,536 tons.

Ohio the most wheat, viz: 18,786,705 bushels.

Pennsylvania the most rye, viz: 8,429,637 bushels.

Pennsylvania also the most buckwheat, viz: 2,408,508 bushels.

Tennessee the most Indian corn, viz: 67,838,477 bushels.

Virginia the most flax and hemp, viz: 31,728 pounds.

Kentucky the most tobacco, viz: 52,322,543 lbs.

Georgia the most cotton, viz: 185,758,128 pounds.

South Carolina the most rice, viz: 66,892,807 pounds.

Connecticut the most silk, viz: 140,971 pounds.

Louisiana the most sugar, viz: 37,173,590 lbs.

North Carolina the most wine, viz: 17,347 gallons.

These are curious facts, as showing the variety of agricultural productions and the vast amount of those productions.—*N. Y. Far. and Mech.*

Coal Tar for Seed Corn.—It may be of service to some of your readers to know that crows will not eat, or scratch up corn that has been saturated with coal tar. It does not prevent vegetation as the common pine tar does; is much less trouble to put on, and half a pint is sufficient to saturate a half bushel, if poured over it and well stirred.

Coal tar can be obtained in any of the cities, and is made at the gas works, and is most excellent to preserve outside wood-work.—*A. B. M'Clean, in Alb. Cult.*

Ashes.—Few farmers appreciate the value of this article as a manure. Applied to the young corn crop, they are worth at least one shilling per bushel.—*Jason Smith, in do.*

LAYING DOWN LANDS TO GRASS.

In connection with wheat, oats, and barley, clover and grass seed are usually sown—that is, the land is technically, *seeded down.* According to the experience of the writer, grass succeeds better with barley than with any other grains.

The quantity of seed used of the different clovers and grasses, varies much with the nature of the soil, and under the management of different farmers. Some soils are better adapted to one kind of grass and some to another. Timothy, for instance, does not succeed on very loose, dry soils, but is adapted to those more moist and tenacious. Red clover does not do well on wet and cold lands, but will flourish in situations so dry that but few of the true grasses would be able to sustain themselves. It should, of course, be the object of the farmer, to adapt the kind of plant to the nature of the soil.

For pastures, there is a great advantage in having a *variety* of herbage, as the appetite and health of both cattle and sheep is known to be thereby promoted; and there is besides a benefit in having plants which, from ripening at various times, afford successively, a fresh growth through a large portion of the season. For hay, also, a variety of plants is preferable, as the hay is thus rendered more palatable, and probably more wholesome, to stock of all kinds; but the kinds of grasses sown together should not ripen at different times, as recommended for pastures. To make hay of the best quality, all the herbage should be in nearly the same state of ripeness when cut.

Where the object was hay, and the soil of a medium character as to dryness, we have used with good results the following mixture:

Of red clover, 8 lbs. or 4 qts.
Timothy, 8 qts.
Redtop, 1 bush.
} for 1 acre.

If the object is only clover as an ameliorating crop, or to occupy the land only one or two years, we should sow no grass seeds with it, but should increase the quantity of clover seed to twelve or fourteen pounds per acre. If the land should be unfavorable to clover, and permanent meadows were intended, we should only sow timothy and redtop—say twelve quarts of the former and a bushel and a peck of the latter. It should be borne in mind that clover is only biennial; therefore, when sown with perennial grasses, it interferes with their growth only two years; in fact, its growth generally diminishes considerably after the first crop is taken. Timothy and redtop, when sown with considerable clover, are usually seen but little in the first crop; in the second, they increase, and after that the clover dies out, (except a root is occasionally brought in from seed,) and the grasses take its place.

For pastures, with a soil of medium dryness, the following would be a good mixture:

Red clover,	2 quarts.
White do.	2 do.
(If this is produced naturally in the soil, the seed may be omitted.)	
Kentucky blue grass, *(Poa pratense,)*	8 qts.
Timothy,	4 do.
Orchard grass, *(Dactylis glomerata,)*	1 bush.
Redtop,	½ do.

On soils too wet for red clover, we should omit that, and increase the quantity of redtop and timothy.

A very common mode in some sections, is to mix the clover and grass seeds together, and sow them after the grain has been once harrowed; but the writer has sometimes adopted the mode of mixing the whole with the grain, and sowing all together. By wetting the grain, the clover and other seeds (having been well mixed by themselves) may be made to adhere to it in such a manner that they will be pretty equally distributed over the ground. —*Alb. Cult.*

SOWING CORN FOR FODDER.

Mr Beecher—Would you like to know how one of your readers cultivated a quarter of an acre in town? He spread on six loads of manure, and drew three loads of leached ashes to be spread after plowing. The first of May, when the weeds began to show their heads, he plowed it over *deep,* and then sowed his corn, leaving room in one corner to plant a fip paper of sugar-beet seed, and planting pumpkin hills twenty feet apart over the whole.

The ground was in fine order, and the corn seemed to understand that it must be up and growing before the weeds could right-a-bout and peep again. The last of July, as the spindles began to appear, it was cut, and made into a "fodder house" to cure, and the ground plowed *and sowed again with corn,* leaving this time a greater distance round each pumpkin hill; and the last of September he had another heavy yield of fodder.

His beets yielded well, and he had a good quantity of pumpkins. During the summer and fall he kept cutting corn and pulling beet-leaves for his cow, and as soon as the pumpkins began to turn yellow, he began to boil them for his cow, and fix them for his children the way the Yankees do. The pumpkins kept up the color, quantity and quality of the butter till January, and the beets and fodder are not all gone yet, though it is the 12th of March, and the cow has been kept first-rate, with only what grew upon a little more than one-quarter of an acre, except a little corn and oil-cake to eke out the beets.

He took the hint from an article in your paper, and then used his own wits and experience, which I suppose you call "book-farming." The season was longer than usual, and he now regrets that he did not raise three, instead of two crops.—*Viator, in Western Far. and Gard.*

HOGS IN THE U. STATES.

The immense production of hogs in the United States, and the heavy trade in them at Cincinnati, demand something more than a mere superficial view of the transactions, at one point, in order to understand the magnitude and relations of the trade. We can furnish the commercial reader with some statistical facts, which will serve as landmarks in taking a broad view of the subject.

In the year 1839, there were in the United States, in all, 26,301,293 hogs. Of this number, more than one-half of the whole were in eight States, viz:

Tennessee had	2,926,607
Kentucky,	2,310,533
Ohio,	2,099,746
Indiana,	1,623,608
Illinois,	1,494,254
Missouri,	1,271,161
Mississippi,	1,001,201
Alabama,	1,423,873
Total,	14,150,983

The States of Virginia, New York and North Carolina, each have more hogs than Illinois and Missouri; but we have taken the States of the west and the south-west together to show the result.

Now, we want to draw two or three inferences from the number of hogs in the several States, before we compare the production with that of Europe.

In the first place, hogs are fatted and nearly supported on Indian corn. They exist, therefore, in the several States, just in proportion to the production of Indian corn. Now, Tennessee has the most, and the three States of Tennessee, Ohio and Kentucky, far more than any other three States, of both Indian corn and hogs.

The twentysix millions of hogs in the United States, can scarcely consume less than two hundred million bushels of corn. They are, therefore, the greatest market for that article.

If we suppose these hogs to averrge 180 lbs. each, and to be worth—as they are—$3 50 per cwt., then this animal alone is, in the U. States, worth *one hundred and sixtysix millions of dollars,* or three times the entire cotton crop for the year 1845. The value of swine in the State of Ohio alone, exceeds twelve millions of dollars.

We shall proceed to show the number of hogs raised *proportionably* in Europe and America. We have before us McGregor's statistics, which contain a table of the agriculture and live-stock of Europe, for 1828. Since then the population of Europe has increased more than ten per cent., and if we add ten per cent. to the live stock, we shall have the full amount; for this species of stock does not increase in densely populated countries equally with that of other productions.

	Swine of Europe.
Russia,	16,380,000
Austria,	5,050,000
Great Britain,	5,775,000
France,	4,950,000
Italian States,	2,750,000
Bavaria,	1,650,000
Netherlands,	1,540,000
Prussia,	1,645,160
Sweden,	1,320,000
Spain,	1,100,000
Portugal,	770,000
All other States,	2,348,000
Total,	46,278,160

To one who is unacquainted with the number of swine, and the facility for raising them in the U. States, this table must seem extraordinary. It shows that Russia, Austria and Great Britain, having a population of *one hundred and twenty millions* of people, have only as many swine as the United States with *twenty millions!* Eight western States, with a population of *six millions,* have as many swine as Great Britain, France, Prussia, and Bavaria, with *seventyfive millions!* The European States have not enough Indian corn to feed them upon.

Russia being a thinly populated country, and having the most *mast,* (nuts of trees,) has the most swine; but for the converse reason, the Southern States of Europe have the least. The United States have six times as many in proportion, as Russia.

The same disproportion extends, but in less proportion, to other animals. If the people of Europe were a meat-eating people, they could not find a supply in their country. These animals, would be killed off in half a dozen years. But they are not a meat-eating people. They live on every species of vegetable, much as the animals do.

In Ireland, they depend upon potatoes. In Scotland, in no small degree, upon oatmeal. Strange as it may seem, thousands of people in Spain and France, live, in a great degree, on chestnuts. In

some countries they eat rye, and in Russia they mix all the *bran* of grain, making a very coarse, rough bread.

The pork of the western country is chiefly in demand at the Atlantic sea-ports, for our commercial marine, now rapidly approaching the largest in the world. The adventurous whaleman, the hardy fisher for cod and mackerel, the thousand coasters, who sail in every bay and inlet from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, all, more or less, eat pork. It serves both as butter and meat, with the fish and potatoes which they have constantly on hand.

The demand for American pork is, on the whole, likely to increase, and there is no other country to supply the demand.—*Cincinnati Chron.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

INDIAN CORN—ROTATION OF CROPS.

Luther Tucker, Esq.—I send you the following mode of raising corn and a system of rotation of crops, practiced by many of the most successful farmers of this town. The corn crop being mostly depended on by farmers here, who raise grain for market, it is placed first in the rotation of crops.

A piece of meadow or pasture, that has been in grass three years or more, is usually taken for a piece to plant corn. This is manured in the fall or spring, (generally the latter,) with unfermented manure, before plowing the sward. It is plowed only once, care being taken to turn it all over. It is then harrowed once or twice thoroughly, which fits it for the seed, except marking for rows. It is then planted, between the 5th and 20th of May—the rows usually 3 feet one way, 2 or 2 1-2 the other. It is hoed twice, using the cultivator instead of the plow, as formerly. As soon as the corn is well glazed, it is cut up at the roots, and put in small stooks.

Most of the farmers think this the best way, as the grain is heavier, and it dries sooner and better. All the stalks are secured by this mode, which are very valuable for wintering stock. Indeed, many of our farmers think the fodder from the corn-field is equal in value to the hay the field would have produced if in meadow.

The yield per acre without manure, ranges from 25 to 60 bushels. When manure is applied, 40 to 80 bushels is obtained.

The crop following corn, is generally spring wheat; as the best crops of wheat are obtained by this course. The spring wheat is sown as early in the spring as soil and weather will admit, after the ground is well plowed. The seed is well washed in brine and limed. It is sown at the rate of 1 1-2 to 2 bushels per acre. The produce is generally from 15 to 25 bushels to the acre.

When three crops are taken off before seeding, which is the case if no manure has been applied, with the most judicious farmers, the wheat crop is followed with oats. The wheat stubble is turned under carefully, in the fall. The oats are sown after one plowing in the spring, at the rate of two to three bushels the acre—ten or twelve quarts of grass seed, with a sprinkling of clover, is sown after the first harrowing, to the acre. The land then remains in meadow or pasture three years or more, as circumstances require. From 30 to 70 bushels of oats are obtained to the acre.

As the produce of the crops depends very much on the situation, condition, previous culture, and the amount of manure applied to the soil, this accounts for the wide difference in the product of the crops above named.—*G. W. B.*

POTATOES.

A correspondent of the Farmers' Monthly Visitor, writing from South Hampton, N. H., says:

"Last spring, I cut my potatoes and threw on newly slacked lime and shovelled them over, as suggested in some of the agricultural papers. When I planted them, I mixed about equal parts of lime and plaster, and put a large spoonful in the hill on the potatoes. I do not think I had twenty rotten ones in the fall, nor have they rotted in the cellar. But this proves nothing, as I have never been troubled with the rot in my potatoes. My crop was remarkably good for the season. The vines continued green near two weeks after my neighbor's were generally dead. The ground had been cropped successively with potatoes, corn and oats, without manuring. The two last years, the crops did not pay for the cultivation; but last spring I plowed in about twelve cartloads of barnyard manure to the acre, and planted as above described.

One of my brothers told me that his potatoes did not rot in the field, and those that he dug early and put into the cellar dry, did not rot in the cellar; but those that were not dug till late, (after the rains,) rotted a good deal in the cellar.

From my own experience and from the observations of others, whom I have seen, the best way to ensure a good crop of sound potatoes is to prepare the ground well, manure well, cultivated well, plant early, dig early, and put them in the cellar *dry*."

For the New England Farmer.

REMARKABLE PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

It is well known that under certain circumstances, charcoal is almost indestructible. The stakes driven into the Thames by the ancient Britons, for obstructing the approach of Julius Cæsar, were taken up about fifty years since, having become charred, and thus preserved from decay. The wheat and rye found in the entombed Pompeii and Herculaneum, had become charred in the slow changes of time, and are so perfectly preserved as to be easily distinguished from each other. Fragments of charred wood are familiar to the geologist, under the name of lignite, which have existed for periods inconceivably longer than those of human history. It would seem that wood, under certain circumstances, has the property of charring spontaneously, as appears in the exterior of the timbers of the houses of Pompeii and Herculaneum, as well as in the above examples. In all these cases, the charcoal was protected from direct atmospheric agency by being buried in water or earth.

It is very remarkable, however, that charcoal, under other conditions, decays rapidly. A few years since, the writer dug up a quantity of gravel, containing a large proportion of fine charcoal. The ground had once been the site of a blacksmith's shop, and was subsequently covered with a layer of other gravel. It was black with the charcoal, and was used with some barnyard manure in making an artificial soil for a garden over clay ground, and on being well exposed by the tillage to atmospheric agencies, in two years the charcoal entirely disappeared, leaving a dark, rich-looking soil, which all the while supported a dense growth of vegetation.

One of the most extraordinary, and we may say mysterious, properties of charcoal, (for science can only show us the fact, without explaining it satisfactorily,) is, that a piece of charcoal will absorb, *without chemical change, many times its bulk* of air and other gases and vapors. It will absorb more than eight times its volume of air, and it is a fact of great interest to the agriculturist, that it will absorb more of ammoniacal gas than of any other, viz: 90 times its volume, if it has been recently ignited. The porosity of charcoal seems to be the cause of this absorption, and the different elasticity of different gases has been supposed to be the cause of the different degrees in which they are absorbed. But that it should absorb more than its bulk of any gas, without chemical agency, seems truly wonderful.

How valuable are these properties to the farmer! Charred posts, well set, will give him an enduring fence. Refuse charcoal freely used about the stable, will seize on and preserve from evaporation the richest manure—ammoniacal gas—and then in the soil will gradually yield it as wanted to vegetation, and by its own decay also add abundantly to the food of plants. Thus, as the traveller blew hot and cold with the same breath, so by the same process of charring, the farmer prepares a substance which will either last for centuries, or decay in as many months, as may be required.

C. B. A.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN GRAPES.

At a late meeting of the American Agricultural Association of New York city, Dr. Underhill, in reference to the necessity of cultivating native fruits, especially the grape, remarked that foreign grapes, except under glass, cannot be cultivated in our northern climate. The winter freezes them and the summer scorches them to death. All the hundreds of thousands of dollars expended in the experiments with foreign grapes, had been literally thrown away; and yet there were nurserymen (who knew better,) who were every spring advertising and selling foreign grape-vines which they promised would flourish in our soil. They ought to be, and should be exposed. In regard to American grapes, they had already been much improved, and would doubtless improve for a hundred years to come. He had himself produced Isabella and Catawba Grapes which had been pronounced good by Frenchmen, Spaniards and Italians; and they were now beginning to lay out vineyards for these varieties in Spain, France and Germany. When we begin to *import* them, Americans would doubtless find them of exquisite flavor!—*N. Y. Far. and Mech.*

THE GOOSEBERRY.

The Western Reserve Magazine recommends after the head of the bush is formed, to attend to the branches; whenever a branch is pushing forward to make wood, nip the end with the fingers, thus throwing all the juices into the formation of the fruit, beside keeping the bush more open to the air; with the hoe, dig well among their roots, being careful not to break them, but yet to keep the earth loose and moist. As often as once a week from the time the fruit sets until ripe, water with liquid manure upon the soil, and use the hoe directly after it. In pruning, let it be borne in mind that the gooseberry produces fruit on the wood not only of the preceding summer's growth, but also on spurs from old wood. Should any appearance of mildew become visible, sprinkle the bushes with weak lime water, and scatter lime and sulphur underneath upon the ground.

The world does not contain a briar or a thorn that Divine Mercy could have spared.

BOOK FARMING, AND A PORTRAIT.

Whenever our anti-book farmers can show us better crops at a less expense, better flocks, and better farms, and better owners on them, than book farmers can, we shall become converts to their doctrine. But, as yet, we cannot see how *intelligence* in a farmer should injure his crops. Nor what difference it makes whether a farmer gets his ideas from a sheet of paper, or from a neighbor's mouth, or from his own experience, so that he gets good, practical, sound ideas. A farmer never objects to receive *political* information from newspapers; he is quite willing to learn the state of the markets from newspapers; and as willing to gain religious notions from reading, and historical knowledge, and all sorts of information except that which relates to his business. He will go over and hear a neighbor tell how he prepares his land, how he selects and puts in his seed; how he deals with his grounds in spring, in harvest, and after harvest; but if that neighbor should write it all down carefully and put it into a paper, it's all poison! it's *book-farming!*

"Strange such a difference there should be
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

If I raise a head of lettuce surpassing all that has been seen hereabouts, every good farmer that loves a salad would send for a little seed, and ask as he took it, "How do you contrive to raise such monstrous heads? you must have some secret about it?" But if my way were written down and printed, he would not touch it. "Poh, it's bookish!"

Those who are prejudiced against book-farming, are either good farmers, misinformed of the design of agricultural papers, or poor farmers, who only treat this subject as they do all others, with blundering ignorance. First, of the good farmers: There are in every county, many industrious, hard-working men, who know that they cannot afford to risk anything upon wild experiments. They have a growing family to support, taxes to pay; lands, perhaps, on which purchase money is due. They suppose an agricultural paper to be stuffed full of wild fancies, expensive experiments, big stories made up by men who know of no farming except parlor-farming. They would, doubtlessly, be surprised to learn that ninety parts in a hundred of the contents of agricultural papers, are written by *practical farmers:* that the editor's business is not to foist absurd stories upon credulous readers, but to sift stories, to scrutinize accounts, to obtain whatever has been proved to be fact, and reject all that is suspected to be mere fanciful theory. Such papers are designed to prevent imposition; to search out from practical men whatever they have found out, and to publish it for the benefit of their brethren all over the Union.

The other class who rail at book-farming, ought to be excused, for they do not treat book-farming any worse than they do their own farming; indeed not half so bad. They rate the paper with their tongue, but cruelly abuse their ground, for twelve months in the year, with both hands. I will draw the portrait of a genuine anti-book farmer of this last sort. [The picture is drawn for the West: perhaps it needs no great alteration to apply as well to the East.]

He plows three inches deep, lest he should turn up the *pizen* that, in his estimation, lies below; he sows two bushels of wheat to the acre, and reaps ten; so that it takes a fifth of his crop to seed his ground; his corn land bears just what it pleases; which is from thirty to thirtyfive bushels, though he brags that it is fifty or sixty. His hogs, if not remarkable for fattening qualities, would beat old Eclipse at a race; and were the man not prejudiced against deep plowing, his hogs would work his grounds better, with their prodigious snouts, than he does with his jack-knife plow. His meadow lands yield him from three-quarters to a whole ton of hay per acre, which is regularly spoiled in curing. His horses would excite the avarice of an anatomist in search of osteological specimens. But oh! the cows! If held up in a bright day to the sun, don't you think they would be semi-transparent? But he tells us that good milkers are always poor! His cows get what Providence sends them, and very little besides, except in winter: then they have a half-peck of corn on ears a foot long, thrown to them, and they afford lively spectacles of animated corn and cob crushers. Never mind: they yield, on an average, three quarts of milk a-day! and that milk yields varieties of butter quite astonishing.

His farm never grows any better: in many respects it gets annually worse. After ten years' work on a good soil, while his neighbors have grown rich, he is just where he started. And when at last he sells out to a Pennsylvanian, who reads the "Farmers' Cabinet," or to some New Yorker, with his "Cultivator" packed up carefully as if it were gold, or to a Yankee, with his "New England Farmer," he goes off to Missouri, thanking heaven that *he's* not a book-farmer!—*Western Far. and Gard.*

WALL-TRAINED GOOSEBERRIES.

Mr Editor—Why will not people enjoy the luxury of good gooseberries? The writer of this planted his gooseberries about eleven years ago, and has not failed to have a good crop every year since they were large enough to bear. Even in years when the frost cut off all others in the neighborhood, our bushes were well filled. It was thought one season, that we obtained half a bushel from three bushes.

I attribute our success to our method of treating them, which is very simple. They were planted close to the wall of the house, on an eastern exposure, and trained up against the wall in the manner of wall fruit. Some of them have been trained at least seven feet high, and the old and decaying branches have, from time to time, been turned out. The variety is the large green, known as the English variety. They have manifestly been protected from the frost by the wall, as we have never put anything over them.

Now, I imagine that every family might have an abundant supply, by planting a few bushes, and thus training them against a wall, as *three* bushes have given us a bountiful supply.—*S. K. S., in Western Far. and Gard.*

Giving Agricultural Papers.—The Chittenden Co. (Vt.) Agricultural Society, has adopted the plan of giving each member of the Society an agricultural paper. The president, L. G. Bingham, Esq., in reference to this plan, writes as follows: "Our new plan of giving an agricultural paper to every subscriber to our Society in this county, works admirably, and more than doubles the number of our members."—*Alb. Cult.*

Those who mean to make a spring-planting of strawberries, should put out their roots as soon as the ground is dry enough to work without lumping.

PRUNING ORCHARDS—SPRING PRUNING.

Farmers are, we suppose, universally busy about this time, in pruning their orchards. This habit of early spring pruning has been handed down to us from English customs, and farmers do it because it always has been done.

It is not possible for American, but more emphatically for Western cultivators to do worse than to pattern upoon the example of British and continental authorities in the matter of orchards and vineyards. The summers of England are moist, cool, and deficient in light. Our summers are exactly the reverse—dry, fervid, and brilliant. The stimuli of the elements with them are much below, and with us much above, par. In consequence, their trees have but a moderate growth; ours are inclined to excessive growth.

Their whole system of open-culture and wall-training, is founded upon the necessity of *husbanding their resources.* To avail themselves of every particle of light, they keep open the heads of their trees, so that the parsimonious sunhine shall penetrate every part of the tree. Let this be done with us, and there are many of our trees that would be killed by the force of the sun's rays upon the naked branches, in a single season, or very much enfeebled. For the same general reasons, the English reduce the quantity of bearing wood, shortening a part, or wholly cutting it out, that the residue, having the whole energy of the tree concentrated upon it, may perfect its fruit. Our difficulty being an excess of vitality, this system of shortening and cutting out, would cause the tree to send out suckers from the root and trunk, and would fill the head of the tree with rank water-shoots, or *gourmands.* What would be thought of the people of the torrid zone should they borrow their customs of clothing from the practice of Greenland? It would be as rational as it is for orchardists, in a land whose summers are long and of a high temperature, to copy the customs of a land whose summers are prodigal of fog and rain, but penurious of heat and light.

Except to remove dead, diseased or interfering branches, do not cut at all.

But if pruning is to be done, wait till after corn-planting. *The best time to prune is the time when healing will the quickest follow cutting.* This is not in early spring but in early summer. The elements from which new wood is produced, are not drawn from the rising sap, but from that which descends between the bark and wood. This sap, called *true sap,* is the upward sap after it has gone through that chemically laboratory, the leaf. Each leaf is a chemical contractor, doing up its part of the work of preparing sap for use, as fast as it is sent up to it from the root through the interior sap passages. In the leaf, the sap gives off, and receives, certain properties; and when thus laborated, it is charged with all those elements required for the formation and sustenation of every part of vegetable fabric. Descending, it gives out its various qualities, till it reaches the root, and whatever is left then passes out into the soil.

Every man will perceive that if a tree is pruned in spring, before it has a leaf out, there is no sap provided to repair the wound. A slight granulation *may* take place, in certain circumstances, and in some kinds of plants, from the elements with which the tree was stored during the former season; but, in point of fact, a cut usually remains without change until the progress of spring puts the whole vegetable economy into action.

In young and vigorous trees, this process may

not seem to occasion any injury. But trees growing feeble by age will soon manifest the result of this injudicious practice, by blackened stumps, by cankered sores, and by decay.

If one must begin to do something that looks like spriug-work, let him go at a more efficient train of operations. With a good spade, invert the sod for several feet from the body of the tree. With a good scraper, remove all dead bark. Dilute (old) soft-soap with urine; take a stiff brush, and go to scouring the trunk and main branches. This will be labor to some purpose.

New soap is more *caustic* than old; and the sediments of a soap barrel much more so than the mass of soap. Sometimes trees have been injured by applying a caustic alkali in too great strength. There is little danger of this when a tree is rough and covered with dead bark; but when it is smooth and has no scurf, it is more liable to suffer. *Trees should not be washed in dry and warm weather.* The best time is just before a rain.—*Western Far. and Gard.*

SLITTING THE BARK OF TREES.

This is a practice much followed by fruit-raisers. Downing gives his sanction to it. Mr Pell, (N. Y.) famous for his orchards, includes it as a part of his system of orchard cultivation. Men talk of trees being *bark-bound*, and let out the bark on the same principle, we suppose, as mothers do the pantaloons of growing boys. We confess a prejudice against this letting out of tucks in a tree's clothes. We do not say there may not be cases of diseased trees in which, as a remedial process, this may not be wise; but we should as soon think of slitting the skin on a boy's legs, or on calves or colts, as a regular part of a plan of rearing them, as to slash the bark of sound and healthy trees.

Bark-bound?—what is that? Does the inside of a tree grow faster than the outside? When the bark is slit, is it looser around the *whole* trunk than it was before? When granulations have filled up this artificial channel, is not the bark just as tight as it was before? Mark, we do not say it is *not* a good practice; but only that we do not yet understand *what* the benefit is.

"Why, the bark bursts sometimes."

Yes, disease may thus affect it; and when it does, *cut, if necessary.*

"Does it do any harm?"

Perhaps not; neither would it to put a weathercock in the top of every tree; or to bury a black cat under the roots, or to mark each tree with talismanic signs. Is it worth while to do a thing just because it does no harm?

"But when a tree is growing too fast, does it not need it?"

Yes, if it can be shown that the bark, alburnum, &c. *do not increase alike.* That excitement which increases the growth of one part of a tree, will, as a general fact, increase the growth of every other. In respect to the *fruit and seed*, doubtless, particular manures will develope special properties. But is there evidence that such a thing takes place in respect to the various tissues of the wood, bark, &c.?

"But if a tree be sluggish, and bound, will it not help it?"

Whatever excites a more vigorous circulation, will be of advantage. Whether any advantage from the knife arises in this way, we do not know. But a good *scraping*, or a scouring of the whole body with sand, and then a pungent alkaline wash, (soft soap diluted with urine,) would, we think, be better for bark-bound trees, than the whole tribe of slits, vertical, horizontal, zig-zag, or waved. But we should be glad to hear both the facts and reasonings on which the practice is founded, from some one who has implicit faith in its virtues.—*Ibid.*

DEGENERACY OF PLANTS.

Both Van Mons and Knight believed in a degeneracy of plants; but the degeneracy of the one system is not to be confounded with that of the other.

Knight believed that varieties had a regular period of existence; although, as in animal life, care and skill might make essential difference in the longevity, yet they could in nowise avert the final catastrophe: a time would come, sooner or later, at which the vegetable vitality would be expended, and the variety must perish by exhaustion—by *running out.*

Van Mons believed that an improved variety tended to return to its normal state—to its wild type; and although he did not believe that it could be entirely restored to its wild state, it might go so far as to make it worthless for useful purposes.

Knight believed in absolute decay; Van Mons, in retrocession. According to Knight's theory, varieties of fruit cease by the *natural statute of limitation:* according to Van Mons, they only *fall from grace.*

There can be no reasonable doubt that Van Mons held the truth, and as little, that Knight's speculations were fallacious. Bad cultivation will cause anything to run out; no plant will perfect its tissues or fruit without the soil affords it elementary materials. The so-called exhausted varieties renew their youth when transplanted into soils suitable for them.—*Ibid.*

GRASS-SEED ON WHEAT-LANDS.

Mr Vanhouten, of Marion county, mentioned to us his practice in respect to his wheat crop, which struck us as worthy of notice. He collects from his hay-loft, during the winter and in the spring, all the grass-seed which has shelled out, and from March to the middle of April, as the case may be, he goes over his wheat, and sows the seed. When the wheat is harvested, there is a good coat of grass, which may be at once pastured for a few weeks. The cattle are then turned off, and the grass allowed to grow. The next spring and summer, the field lies fallow, and is plowed in autumn and seeded to wheat again. In this way he has for twelve years raised wheat from the same ground without the intervention of any other crop, and every year he thinks his crops improve.—*Ibid.*

[The following list of fruits was prepared by the Rev. Henry W. Beecher, the accomplished editor of the Western Farmer and Gardener, published at Indianapolis, and to whose pen we are indebted for the preceding articles.—*N. E. Far.*]

A LIST OF PEARS, CHERRIES AND PLUMS.

Our readers are, we suppose, making their spring selections of fine fruits. Some of them may desire a list of those which are universally admitted to be of *first-rate* excellence. We cannot include, of course, *all* that are first-rate, but we put none in that are not so:

I. Summer Pears—*or such as ripen from the first of July to the last of August.*

1. Madaleine, or Citron des Carmes.
2. Bloodgood.
3. Summer Francreal.
4. Dearborn's Seedling.
5. Julienne.
6. Williams's Bon Chretien.

II. Autumn Pears—*or such as ripen from September to the last of November.*

7. Stevens's Genesee.
8. Belle Lucrative.
9. Henry the Fourth.
10. Washington.
11. Dunmore.
12. St. Ghislain.
13. Seckel.
14. Beurre Bosc.
15. Andrews.
16. Marie Louise.
17. Doyenne, or fall butter.
18. Dix.
19. Petre.
20. Duchesse D'Angouleme.

III. Winter Pears—*or those which ripen during the winter and spring months.*

21. Beurre Diel.
22. Hacon's Incomparable.
23. Passe Colmar.
24. Beurre Ranz.
25. Columbia.
26. Beurre D'Aremberg.
27. Van Mons Leon le Clere.
28. Beurre Easter.
29. Chaumontelle.
30. Glout Morceau.
31. Prince's St. Germain.
32. Winter Nelis.

Those who wish only *four* trees, may select Nos. 2, 6, 20, 26. Those who have room for *eight*, to the above may add 13, 23, 25, 32. Those who wish sixteen trees, to the above may add, 1, 3, 11, 14, 18, 21, 24, 28.

CHERRIES.

1. Bauman's May, or Bigarreau de Mai.
2. Black Eagle.
3. Knight's Early Black.
4. May Duke.
5. Elton.
6. Bigarreau, or Spanish Yellow.
7. Belle de Choisey.
9. Black Tartarian.
10. Downer's Late.
11. Napoleon.

For a collection of two trees, 4 and 9; for four trees, add 6 and 10.

PLUMS.

1. Green Gage.
2. Jefferson.
3. Huling's Superb.
4. Coe's Golden Drop.
5. Purple Gage.
6. Cruger's Scarlet.
7. Washington.
8. Red Gage.
9. Smith's Orleans.
10. Royal de Tours.

For two trees, 1 and 4; for four, add 2 and 7. The following are said to be suitable for light sandy soils, on which plums usually drop their fruit: Cruger's Scarlet, Imperial Gage, Red Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, Bleeker's Gage, Blue Gage.

No one man can make out a list that will suit all; and those who are acquainted with fruits, will reject some from the above list and insert others. But it may be safely said, that he who has in his collection the above varieties, will have a collection comprising the best that are known, and without one inferior sort, although there may be many others *as* good, which may be added by such as have room for them.

SPRING PLOWING vs. CUT WORMS.

I have tried fall plowing in old meadow and pasture ground for corn, and also at different times through winter and spring, and am decidedly of the opinion that late spring plowing is the best, both for the crop and ground.

A few years ago, we broke up a piece of old meadow in the second month, (Feb.) for corn; we planted about the usual time for planting in this country. The result was, when the corn began to make its appearance, the grub and cut-worms both commenced their ravages upon it, and soon swept it nearly all.

Another piece was kept till the grass had grown 4 or 5 inches high, then plowed in, and planted as soon as possible; the corn grew vigorously, and I do not think there was a hill of it hurt by worms. They probably fed on the green food turned in, until the corn was beyond their reach.—*Corr. of do.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, April 22, 1846.

PREPARATION OF LAND FOR SEEDING.

It is a great point gained in any undertaking, to make *a good beginning*—and in none more so than in the preparation of land for seeding—an operation which with us, is too generally but imperfectly performed. No farmer, it is presumed, who is endowed with a moderate share of perceptive and reflective faculty, will be disposed to call in question the utility of deep stirring and thorough pulverization of the soil previous to committing the seed to its trust. The wisdom and economy of this measure, rest not on *theory* merely for support; but are sustained by the concurrent experience of practical men, from the time of Jethro Tull up to the present. (By *deep stirring*, we would not be understood to mean *deep plowing in all kinds of land*—but that deep soils should be stirred deep, and all soils in proportion to their depth, or according to the character of the substratum.)

"The great object of the English farmers in plowing, (says Mr Colman,) seems to be the thorough pulverization of the soil; and they are therefore very seldom satisfied with one plowing, but their land is repeatedly plowed, scarified and harrowed." This is one custom of English farmers, which ours might adopt with safety and profit, notwithstanding the difference in the cost of labor in this country and England.

We subjoin, upon the subject under consideration, a few hints from one whose counsel was always wisdom, and who rarely, if ever, recommended a course to others, which he had not himself tested in the crucible of experience, and found good. We allude to the late Judge Buel:

"The atmosphere and the rains are not only charged with the elements of fertility, but they are indispensable agents, together with heat, in preparing the vegetable food deposited in the soil. Complete pulverization is, therefore, essential to the full developement of their enriching properties. They should not only be permitted to *enter*, but to *circulate* in the soil.

Good plowing consists in turning and breaking every inch of the soil to the required depth; and good tillage requires that the harrow and roller should finish, if the plow has failed to effect, a complete pulverization.

Good tillage has reference to *depth*, as well as quality of tilth. 'There are many plants, the roots of which have been found many feet under ground—sainfoin and lucerne, for instance; even red clover will strike down three feet, if the soil be a fertile loam: and some of our commonest vegetables, if the soil be friable, push their tap-roots to about the same depth. The roots of wheat sown on ridges, have been found at the depth of twelve inches.' [The tap-root of a Swedish turnip has been known to extend thirtynine inches; the roots of Indian corn full six feet.]

"The power of soils to absorb water from the air," says Davy, "is much connected with their fertility. This power depends in a great measure upon the state of division of their parts: the more divided they are, the greater their absorbent power. When this power is great, the plant is supplied with moisture in dry seasons; and the effect of evaporation during the day is counteracted by the absorption of aqueous vapors from the atmosphere, by the interior parts of the soil during the day, and by both the exterior and interior during the night."

The soil imbibes heat earlier in the spring, and retains it later in autumn, in proportion as it is dry and deep. The quality and dryness being the same, a soil is fertile and durable nearly in proportion to the depth of the tillage it receives—six inches giving nearly double the pasture for plants that a three-inch stratum does, and a twelve-inch tilth greatly exceeding in productiveness one of only six inches. These considerations have been hitherto but little regarded in our practice, though they constitute an important feature in the new system of husbandry.

In conclusion, we would refer the reader, for some valuable suggestions on the preparation of land, to a communication by that eminently skilful and successful cultivator, Capt. J. Lovett, 2d, of Beverly, published in one of the March numbers of the N. E. Farmer, 1844.

REARING CALVES.

In the management of calves designed to be reared, as in almost every other business pertaining to husbandry, farmers differ in their methods; and where one has pursued a course for many years with good success, it is not easy to induce him to abandon it for another, however high may be its pretensions to superiority. Many farmers deem it essential for the thrift and future constitution of the calf, that it should be allowed to run with, and draw its nourishment direct from its dam, for some months after birth;—many others, probably the larger portion of New England farmers, do not consider this course so essential, but take the calf from the cow at a few days from birth, feed it with skimmed milk and porridge, until it will eat hay and grass, and thus while they save the valuable portion of the mother's milk, they contend that they also make as good an animal of the offspring as it would have been if treated according to the first mentioned mode.

An extensive and experienced stock-raiser of England, (Mr Lander,) states the following as his method of managing calves, intended for rearing:—Unless the demand for milk be imperative, it is always best, (he says,) to let the calf have the mother's milk for ten days or a fortnight. After that time, he found boiled linseed or hay tea, with skimmed milk for a few weeks, to answer the purpose; or the milk may be made into porridge with meal; or whey may be substituted for milk. Hay tea is made by pouring boiling water upon a tub or barrel full of hay, and letting it stand 24 hours—(12 may do.) How long it would be necessary to prepare food for calves, depended much on the time of year at which they came. In warm weather, and in the beginning of summer, a calf will get its own living at two months old: sometimes it was better to feed them for three months.

Earl Spencer—noted for his skill and success in raising and breeding stock—at a meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, said—"His practice had always been with calves born previous to the end of June, to turn them out to grass. If calved before the beginning of autumn, he did not turn them out till the next season; but if calved in spring, he turned them out to grass immediately. He did not allow the calf to suck beyond two or three days, during which period it was licked by its parent, which was very beneficial to it. After that, his general practice was to take the calf away and give it some new milk—not to let it suck. He had tried the other method, but found the calves were always more backward when taken from sucking than when taken from the new milk."

In a late number of the Louisville Journal, we find the following communication:

"Gentlemen—You having lately published an article on the advantage of using saccharine matter as food for cattle, brought to my recollection a fact of which I was cognizant. A farmer in Lanarkshire, Scotland, had 8 heifer calves, which he was to rear for dairy stock. These calves are never allowed to suck, but are fed from the pail. As much milk as would have been given new, was set apart for twelve hours and then skimmed. The skimmed milk was then warmed to the heat of new milk, and some molasses added, sparingly at first, but afterwards more plentifully. The calves on this feed throve full better than those on new milk, and took the feed easily. The cream thus saved was carefully kept and churned by itself, and when the calves were weaned, it was found that for every pound of molasses expended, *he saved a pound of butter*—the former being three pence, and the latter twelve pence per pound."

Parsnips for Fattening Pigs.—A correspondent of the London Agricul. Gazette says—"My pigs are fed once a day with wash from the house, and three times a day with parsnips, as they were drawn from the earth, neither washed, cooked nor cut. I calculate that the produce from 2 1-2 rods is quite sufficient to fatten one pig. The last animal I killed weighed 24 stone 5 lbs., (341 lbs) and was between 9 and 10 months old. The pork was declared by all to be excellent, very tender and delicate."

We have seen other testimony in favor of parsnips for fattening swine, and would advise farmers who may anticipate injury to the potato crop from the rot this season, to appropriate a half acre or more to the raising of parsnips. They require a free soil and deep tilth.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, April 18, 1846.

Flowers.—John L. Gardner, Esq., of Brookline, by D. Crowley, exhibited six pots of Victoria Stocks, in full bloom, well grown and very beautiful. He also had a stand of fine Roses—among them, Lamarque, Princess Marie, Caroline, Cremoise, Lady Fordwich, Valentine, and some fine Teas, Aurora, Bagshot, Mansais, and others.

From Walker & Co., two fine bouquets and a beautiful climbing rose, in pot, the Baltimore Belle.

From Wm. E. Carter, Cambridge, a variety of cut flowers, roses, &c., and two pots of Primulas, very fine specimens. For the Committee,

H. W. Dutton.

Fruits.—Apples, from John Batchelder, Beverly, by E. Burley: Finis, a fruit above medium size, roundish, Pearmain shape; skin, fine deep red, with faint indistinct streaks of yellow. Flesh remarkably white, very tender, with an agreeable acidulous flavor.

From W. Clapp, Dorchester, by S. Walker, Sheank, a fruit of the third size. Skin thin, and most bright yellow, stained and striped with scarlet in the sun. Flesh yellow, with a peculiar flavor.

For the Committee, Eben. Wight.

Vegetables.—From Wm. Quant, 1 doz. Mushrooms, extra size. For the Committee,

A. D. Williams, Jr.

☞ The "Western Farmer and Gardener," at Indianapolis, Ia., is an excellent journal—very. It has only one feature that we dislike, viz:—it spells acre, *a-k-e-r!* We are somewhat surprised that Bro. Beecher, who usually evinces such good taste, as well as such good sense, should adopt such an ugly-looking substitute for an old word of so much better appearance, although supported in it by the prince of lexicographers.

A-k-e-r! Wheugh! Bro. editors, *hoot* at it till it shall become obsolete. In Todd's Johnson's, and Walker's, and Worcester's Dictionaries, *fuel* is spelled *fewel*, as the most correct way. This is odd enough and bad enough—but it is hardly so unsightly as *aker*.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending April 19.

April, 1846.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 13	31	45	39	W.
Tuesday, 14	28	45	41	N. W.
Wednesday, 15	39	49	37	N. W.
Thursday, 16	30	49	43	S. W.
Friday, 17	31	60	56	S. W.
Saturday, 18	46	74	64	S. E.
Sunday, 19	56	65	60	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 20, 1846.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 515 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 500 Sheep and 2850 Swine. 110 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were not sustained and we reduce our quotations, viz: Extra $6,00. First quality 5,75. Second quality $5,25 a $5,50. Third quality $4,50 a $5,25. A yoke or two were sold for a trifle above our quotations.

Working Oxen.—Sales $60, $73, $88 and $100.

Cows and Calves. Sales $19, $24, $25 and $30.

Sheep.—Sales from $3,25 to $4,50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 4 1-2 and 5 1-2. One extra lot 4 1-4 and 5 1 4. Old Hogs—Barrows 5. At retail from 5 to 6 1 2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 a 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 65 to 70 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 11½c.—Southern, 10 a 00 c. Flax Seed, $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 25 a 2 50 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The receipts of Corn during the past week have been very large, considerable part of which has been stored on shippers' account.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 72 a 73—Southern, round yellow, 70 a 71—Southern flat yellow, 69 a 70—do. do. white 67 a 68—do New Orleans, 65 a 68—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 83 a 85—do. Southern, 00 a 00—Oats Southern, 44 a 45— Northern do. 00 to 50—Beans, per bushel 1 25 a 1 37.—Shorts, per double bush. 40 a 60—Bran, 30 a 40

FLOUR. The accounts per Unicorn produced no change either way in prices; holders view them, on the whole, as being slightly favorable.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $5 12 a 0 00—do. wharf, $5 00 a 5 12—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $5 00 a 5 12—Fredericksburg, low f'd new $0 00 a 5 12—Alexandria, wharf, 5 12 a 0 00—Georgetown, $0 00 a 5 25—Extra do. 0 00 a 0 00—Richmond Canal, $5 12 a 0 00—do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $0 00 a 0 00—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 62 a 0 00—do fancy brands, $5 75 a 5 87—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $5 00 a 5 25. Rye, $3 87 a 4 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $3 50 a 0 00.

PROVISIONS. There has been a steady demand for most articles during the past week.

Beef—Mess 4 no new bbl. $8 50 a 9 00—Navy—$7 50 a 8 50.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $5 87 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $13 00 a 13 50—do Clear $12 50 a 13 00 do. Mess, $11 50 a 12 00—do Prime $10 00 a 00 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, ship'ng, 00 a 00—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do dairy, 00 cts. a 00—Lard, No. 1. Boston ins. 7 a 7¼ — do South and Western, 6 a 6½— Hams, Boston, 7½ a 8—Southern and Western, 7 a 7½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 5½ a 6—do new milk, 7½ a 0.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad. val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

There has been a fair demand during the week past, for both fleece and pulled Wool.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 41 c.--American full blood do 37 a 38--Do. 3-4 do 32 a 33—Do. 1-2 do 30 a 31 -1-4 and common do 27 a 29 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 18 a 20-- Do. unwashed, 10 a 14 — Bengasi do 6 a 00--Saxony, clean. 12—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10--do. do. picked, 10 a 13—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 36—No. 1 do. do. do. 27 a 30—No. 2 do do do 18 a 20—No. 3 do do do 14 a 16.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1844, lb. 20 a 00 ; 2d do 00 a 00.

HAY. 20 to 00 per ton—Eastern Screwed $15 to 16.

EGGS, 15 to 18.

KENRICK'S NURSERIES,

NONANTUM HILL, NEWTON, NEAR BOSTON.

The subscriber is now ready to receive and devote his attention to all orders, with the aid of two most able and efficient men to co-operate, who have been 9 years at this establishment.

A splendid assortment of Pear Trees are daily expected from France, by the Moselle, from a first rate source, of Vitry.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Green House Plants, &c. &c. Descriptive Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Nectarine Trees, a great variety of all superior kinds; Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Franconia and other Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c.

Ornamental Trees of the most beautiful hardy kinds, including Limes or Lindens, Sycamores - Tyrol or Scotch Larch, Silver Leaved Abele, Horse Chestnuts, Elms, Weeping Willows, Magnolia or Umbrella Tree, Tulip Tree, Laburnum, Mountain Ash, Purple Beech and Evergreen Trees, &c. Shrubs, Everblooming Roses, Pæonies, Dahlias, &c Also Cactuses, Verbennas, and other most showy Green House Plants.

15,000 Peach Trees, of the most superior and productive kinds, for orchards for supply of our markets.

1,500 Vines raised in pots from single eyes, of the Black Hamburg and other superior Grapes, including several new kinds, from the London Horticultural Society, recorded last spring.

Written orders addressed by mail to the subscriber will be promptly executed, and Trees and Plants will be well packed in mats and moss, when ordered for distant places, and delivered at the depot or shipped in Boston, without charge for transportation to the city. Orders left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston; John G Locke, Lowell, or Eliphalet Wheeler, Framingham, shall receive the same prompt attention.

All orders left with the several authorized agents in Boston, should be directed particularly to

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 16. eptM17.

Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plows.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRENCH PEAR TREES

On Quince Stocks. The subscribers have just received a large assortment of French, Pear and other Trees, in first rate order, including many of the most esteemed varieties, for sale at Breck & Co's Agricultural Warehouse, at very moderate prices

Also, Pears on Pear Stocks, and every other Tree and Shrub to be found in the Catalogue.

April 14. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW STRAWBERRY.

The subscribers have for sale, 1000 plants of Prince *ALICE MAUD STRAWBERRY*, a large and fine variety of superior flavor, ten days earlier than any other variety cultivated in England. It has been proved as a most excellent and hardy variety, having been fully tested in our climate. Price $2 per doz. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CLIMBING ROSES.

The subscribers have for sale strong Plants of the following superb Climbing Roses—

Queen of the Prairies;
Baltimore Belle;
Rosa rubifolia superba.

Also, Cloth of Gold and La Reine Roses, with many other new and choice varieties. JOS. BRECK & CO.

April 22, 1846.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

For sale at Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, (up stairs,) an extensive assortment of

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, viz.

EARLY PEAS.

Cedo Nulli.	Prince Albert.
Smith's Early.	Bishop's Dwarf.
Early Frame.	Blue Imperial, and many
Dwarf Marrowfat.	other fine varieties.

MELONS, OF SUPERIOR SORTS.

Netted Cantaloupe,	Persian.
Black Rock.	Nutmeg.
Minorca.	Green Citron, &c.
Skillman's Fine Rock.	

Cuthill's Early Frame Cucumber, White Spine, &c.

Seymour's White Solid Celery—Large Asiatic Cauliflower.

TOMATOES.

Large Red.	Cherry, or Grape, red and
Large Yellow.	yellow, &c.
Pear Shaped.	

Broccoli, of various sorts—Early Cabbages, and every variety of Seed for the Garden.

March 18. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Guano! Guano!

The subscribers have for sale *GUANO*, of various qualities, from 37½ to $50 per ton, viz: 100 tons first quality of Peruvian, 100 do. do. do. Ichaboe, 100 do. second do. do.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, (up stairs.) Boston.

April 8.

LARGE BUCKTHORNS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale 5000 extra large size Buckthorns. April 4.

FOR SALE,

A full blooded Narragansett *entire* HORSE. This breed has been in the family of the late Governor Jay, for the last century. They are *rackers* and not *pacers*. He is 8 years old, and the only *entire* Horse of the breed which is left: he is very fast, will rack his mile *within three minutes* Horses of this breed are highly esteemed as saddle horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, and bring a very high price. Apply to

JAMES R DAY, No. 51 Liberty street, New York.

March 24.

SLAKED LIME.

50 casks for sale at a low price, by JOHN B. HATCH, wharf at foot of Tufts' street, near Chelsea Bridge, Charlestown. March 24.

HERDS GRASS OF EXTRA QUALITY.

The subscribers have received a few tierces of extra fine *HERDS GRASS SEED*, perfectly free from all foul seed, which they can confidently recommend to farmers for August sowing. Also, their usual supply of good *GRASS SEED*, of all kinds. J. BRECK & CO.

Nos 51 & 52, North Market street, up stair

SPRUCE POLES.

1000 dozen suitable for Rustic Fences;
1000 dozen Dahlia and Bean Poles;
2000 Spruce Poles 10 to 30 feet in length;

For sale by

MOSES FRENCH, jr. Maine Wharf, Broad Street, near the bottom of Summer street.

March 29, 1846. 3m.

FULL BLOODED CHINA FOWLS.

For Sale 10 pairs full blooded China Fowls, the males when dressed will weigh 9 or 10 pounds. Apply to

JOS. BRECK & CO.

March 29. Agricultural Warehouse, Boston.

REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY PLUMS.

A few Trees of this new and superb variety of Plum, for sale by the subscribers at $2 each J. BRECK & CO.

April 14

PAULINA IMPERIALIS.

For sale by the subscribers, a few Plants of this superb Ornamental Tree at $2 each. J. BRECK & CO

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anecdote of Signor Blitz.—In order the better to understand the following joke, it should be known that Signor Blitz is a celebrated ventriloquist and magician. In the course of his travels, Signor Blitz was standing one day in front of a hotel, watching the movements of a clumsy Irishman, who was attaching some horses to a coach. The idea occurred to him to have a little sport. The Irishman had brought out a fresh horse, and was about to put on his harness, when the before supposed dumb beast declared "he would not start on his journey until he had his oats."

Pat started back, astounded at the speech from the horse, and recovering a little from his astonishment, and looking the brute full in the face, he exclaimed—

"An' do ye pretend to say ye havn't had yer oats, noo?"

"Not a single oat," coolly replied the horse.

Pat held up his hands in amazement, and cried, "Yer a bloody liar, an' so ye are; for Jemmy Doogle give ye a *peck*, if ye had an oot."

Still the horse flatly denied his having the oats, and Pat, greatly incensed, rushed into the stable, crying, "Jemmy Doogle! an' has Billy had no oots this morning?"

"Shure he's had his peck."

"Och! the lying divil! an' he swears he han't had the bloody one, at-all-a-tall."

The peculiar twinkle of his eye told how much the ventriloquist enjoyed the joke.—*Exch. pap.*

Presence of Mind.—If you should happen to meet with an accident at table, endeavor to preserve your composure, and do not add to the discomfort you have created, by making an unnecessary fuss about it. An anecdote is related of a very accomplished gentleman, which illustrates the idea we would inculcate. While attempting to carve a tough goose, he had the misfortune to send it entirely out of the dish into the lap of a lady who sat near to him; on which, he looked her full in the face, and with the utmost coolness, said—"Madam, I will thank you for that goose!"—*Exch. pap.*

Snake Story.—The Cincinnati folks are in a terrible state of alarm about a snake, thirty feet long and eighteen inches thick! which has been discovered in a pond near that city. The serpentine monster, it is asserted by an old resident, has lived in the pond for thirty years, and that his snakeship dines on porkers, which he hooks from the adjacent fields, and carries over fences six feet high!—*Bost. Mail.*

Insurance Dialogue.—"Jamie, why do you not be after getting the life of you insured?"

"An' why should I, my honey?"

"Ah, indade, that after you are dead and gone, you may be sure of a comfortable subsastence for yourself and family."

Growth of Meanness.—A germ of meanness, if it be not nipped at the first budding, will soon so overshadow and stunt every ennobling principle of the heart, that neither guano, nor all the manure of morality in creation, will be able to make them flourish again.—*Dow, jr.*

Why is a man with his eyes shut, like an ignorant school-master? Because he keeps his pupils in the dark.

SUPERB VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. *Seedsmen and Florists*, No. 51 and 52 North Market street, (up stairs) have now received a full supply of fresh *FLOWER SEEDS* from the most celebrated Florists of Europe, from their own garden in Brighton and from other sources, of the most select varieties—ever offered in this country. Special attention has been given by the subscribers in long practice, in improving the numerous varieties of hardy Flowers, which have so long been the object of their cultivation, and they feel assured that the seeds saved by themselves, cannot be surpassed by any other growers in the country.

Among some of the choice seeds are the following, viz:

¶ Extra fine Verbena seeds, raised by an amateur in this country, from a bed of seedling, of 40 different varieties of every color and shade, price per package, 25

Extra fine Double Picotee and Carnation Pink seed, saved from a bed of 50 fine double varieties, (Breck & Co's. best,) 25

Extra Double Carnation seed from fine named Florists Flowers (imported,) 25

Extra double Picotee Pink seed from fine named double Flowers (imported) 25

Fine Carnation and Picotee Pink seed, 12½

Extra Double Florists Pink seed, from choice named Flowers (imported) 25

Double Chinese Imperial Pink seed, raised in this country from a bed of 50 or more fine varieties, 12

Phlox Drummondii, mixed colors, embracing scarlet, crimson, purple, rose, pink, and variegated varieties, 12½

Calceolarias, mixed varieties, from fine named sorts, 25

Pansy seed, from a collection of named sorts, 25

Geraniums, from a great variety of fine named sorts, 25

Petunia seed, from a great variety of fine mixed, variegated and other sorts, 12½

Double Hollyhock seed, in boxes containing sixteen distinct varieties, 75

German Asters, of the most improved and splendid sorts, in boxes of 12 beautiful varieties, 75

Annual and perennial Lupins, in boxes, containing 16 distinct species and varieties, many of them most superb, 75

Godetias and Œnotheras in boxes, 10 best varieties and species, 50

Russian and other ten week stock, 20 distinct varieties, 1,00

Ditto 10 ditto ditto 50

A collection of 20 best varieties of Annual Flower seeds, 1,00

Ditto 40 varieties of Annual and Perennial Flower seeds, 2,00

Boxes containing a choice collection of 100 varieties of Annual and Perennial Flower seeds, 4,00

Polyanthus seed from fine named sorts, per package, 25

Auricula ditto 25

Didiscus cœrulea, 12½

Brachycome Iberidifolia, 25

Mimulus—8 varieties, 75

Do. single paper, 12½

Double Balsams, 10 superb varieties, 62½

Four varieties fine Candytuft, 25

Six " sweet Peas, 37

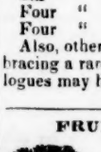
Four " wall Flower, 25

Four " Schizanthus, 25

Also, other fine varieties, too numerous to mention, embracing a rare collection of more than 400 varieties. Catalogues may be had on application.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale a large assortment of choice *FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES*, which they offer to the public at reasonable rates. As they are Agents for many of the best Nurseries and Gardens in the vicinity of the city, they can execute any order that they may be favored with. From their own Nurseries they can furnish the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Grape, Gooseberry, Currants, &c. Also, Ornamental Plants, of every description. Boston, March 11, 1846.

TRACE CHAINS, &c.

Just received per ship "Sunbeam," from Liverpool, a large assortment of Fence, Trace, Halter and Dog CHAINS, of every description.

Also, per "Mary Ann," from Liverpool, a large assortment of splendid *GARDEN SHEARS, FLOWER GATHERERS, BRIAR HOOKS, NORWAY RAG STONES*, &c. and

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
March 18. No. 51 and 52 N. Market street.

GUANO.

The cargo of the ship TALMA, from Madagas Island, will be sold in any quantity desired, put up in bags or barrels, or in bulk, if preferred. The analysis of this cargo by J. E. TESCHEMACHER, Esq., can be seen by applying to
March 18. 8w MAGOUN & SON, 66 State street.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The subsoil Plow is unquestionably the most importan agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry.

These Plows are for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, March 24.

ESSAY ON GUANO.

For sale at Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Teschemacher's Essay on Guano,—describing its properties and the best methods of its application in Agriculture and Horticulture, with the value of importations from different localities; founded on actual analyses, and on personal experiments upon numerous kinds of trees, vegetables, flowers, &c. Price 25 cents. J. BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co. No. 51 North Market street.

BOUSSINGAULT'S RURAL ECONOMY.

Boussingault's Rural Economy; Price $1.75. Downing's Book of Fruits; price $1,75 Stable Keeper's Companion; price $1,00. Also, a general assortment of *AGRICULTURAL WORKS.*

JOS. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

Remittances, *not exceeding ten dollars*, at any *one time*, may be made as follows:—A subscriber owes us two or eight dollars, which he wishes to remit us. He will pay this amount to the Post Master *in his own town*, and take his *receipt* for it, as money paid him on *our* account. He will then send that *receipt*, enclosed in a letter, *to us*. We pass it to the Post Master in Boston, and get the money for it. This arrangement does away with nearly the whole risk of making remittance, and puts every subscriber in possession of "suitable funds" for that purpose.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS
21 SCHOOL STREET.